

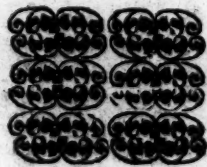
NEWCASTLE William Cavendish Duke  
666  
A  
DECLARATION  
made by the Earle of  
NEWCASTLE,

Governour of the Town and County of  
NEWCASTLE:

And Generall of all His MAJESTIES  
forces raised in the Northern parts of this  
Kingdome, for the Defence of  
the same.

*For his Resolution of Marching into  
YORKSHIRE.*

As also a just Vindication of himself from  
that unjust Asperſion laid upon him, for  
entertaining ſome Popiſh Recuſants  
in his Forces.



Printed at York by Stephen Bulkley, 1642.

*By ſpeciall Command.*

*A Declaration Made by the Earle of New-Castle, Governour of  
the Towne and County of New-Castle; and Generall of  
all His MAJESTIES Forces raised in the Northerne  
Parts of this Kingdome, &c.*



I have now by His *Majesties* speciall command and Commission for some Moneths last past, resided in the Towne of *New Castle*. All which time I have proceeded in pursuance of the points of my Commission ( which were none else but the preservation of this Town, the County of *Northumberland*, and the *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, and the Liberty of the true Protestant Religion, of the Laws of this Kingdome established by Parliaments, the Propriety of the Subjects, Persons, and Goods, and securing of this Port ) with that integrity and tendernes of His *Majesties* Honour, who doth passionately affect the safety and Liberty of the Subjects, in all the particulars above mentioned, that I have great and just occasion to blesse Almighty God for so prospering this his own, and our Sovereigne His Servants work, in my weake Hands, as I am confident I have not yet miscarried in any one particular, wherein by God and His *Majesty*, I have been intrusted. For whereas in most of the Counties of this Kingdome, there are nothing to be heard but most pittifull, and yet most unpittied, complaints of the Subjects, for the horrible violations of their Churches, and indignities offered to the Service of God, unjust captivating of their Persons, exhausting of their Purfes by most racking exactions, plundering and Pillaging of their Houses and Goods, against the Law of God, the known Laws of this Land, and all this exercised by a party who pretend nothing but the Religion of God, the Law of the Land, and the Liberty of the Subject. Yet ( blesfed be God for it ) all they who live in these places under my charge can with one accord testifie, that as yet they have not tasted in the least degree any of these sharpe outrages, either in  
their



their Professions, Persons, or Goods, from that party in whom they had little reason to put any trust, if by my Forces they had not been kept under: Nor yet can any of that lawlesse party averre, that by any Forces of mine, or indeed any force at all, they have suffered under such wicked vexations, as they of their own side in all places where they have had power have used towards these who have continued in Loyalty and Obedience to His *Majesty*. And farther, this His *Majesties* Port and Haven, hath to His great benefit, and the comfort of all His good Subjects, who adhere to him, been so secured as that now it remaineth as entirely at His *Majesties* devotion as ever it did in times of highest Peace and tranquility.

But it hath not pleased God, That our Neighbours in *Yorkshire*, and the adjacent Counties should enjoy the like calme, which hath moved many of the Prime Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of *York*, to remonstrate unto me their sufferings, which they endure from Sir *John Hotham*, his Sonne, and many their seditious and outrageous Complices, and to desire my ayde for the redressing of them, and representing their tumultuous oppressions, before they shall swell to that height, as it cannot stand with the safety of the Persons and Estates of His *Majesties* good Subjects in *Yorkeshire*, to make any expressions of their Loyalty and Allegiance to His *Majesty*, unlesse by some of my Forces they be speedily comforted and relieved.

I having seriously weighed the purport of my Commission, and finding it not onely consistent with, and agreeable to the same; but knowing well His *Majesties* sacred Intention and constant Resolution to secure the Lives and Liberties of His Subjects by all means which He can compasse: I have now Resolved to assist His *Majesties* distressed Subjects in the County of *York* with competent Forces; and yet to leave this Town, and the two other Counties under my Charge, so strongly guarded, that their former securitie shall be no wayes discontinued or intercepted.

And therefore I doe by these presents, desire all His Ma-

jesties Loyall Subjects of the Countie of York to take these particulars into their serious consideration, and I expect credit to be given to them.

First, That I come not into their County by Intrusion, but by Invitation; and that from those Noblemen and Gentlemen, whom by long experience, they have known to be their soundest and sincerest Patriots, and who have promised me in their Names a cheerfull reception, their utmost assistance, and absolute obedience to all my Just and Lawfull Commandments.

Secondly, I do solemnly promise, That I come free from the least Intention of Pillaging or Plundering any of His Majesties good and loyall Subjects, or of exacting any thing from them which shall be against the priviledges of the Parliament, the known laws of the Land, and Liberty of the Subject.

And thirdly, that I intend by my Forces to vindicate you from the violent incroachments and oppressions made upon you in any of these particulars, by those who to their lawlesse ends abuse the sacred name of Parliament.

And fourthly, That I shall (during the time of my abode amongst you) do nothing of moment, but by the advice and consultation with those Noble men and Gentlemen, who have been Solicitors to me in your behalf; and when it shall please God to give a happy consummation to those great businesses for which I intend to come amongst you, I shall retire my Self and Forces out of your County with much more cheerefulnesse then I conducted them thither.

And now I desire to give satisfaction both to you of Yorkshire, and all other true Protestants of this Kingdome, why I have been necessitated to take under my command and conduct divers Popish Recusants in these Northern parts.

First, It was not His Majesties intention, nor the intention (for any thing I know) of any in authority under Him, to admit any of them into this service, if the way had not been chaulked



chaulked out unto His Majestie, and His ministers, by these very men, on whose forge this objection was hammered: Let the muster Rolls of that Army which is named from the Parliament be perused, and then it shall appear plainly, That the mannagers of that Army, do exactly and distinctly know, that they now have, and for many moneths have had, great numbers under their pay, both English, French, and of other Nations, whom at the time of their enrollment (and ever since) they did know to have been professed Papists: whereas by the contrary, it is notoriously known, That before this course was taken by the other party; His Majesty and His ministers did not admit to, nor continue any souldier in pay, who was suspected to be that way inclined, or did refuse the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacie; not that His Majestie thought it unlawfull for Him so to do, or that He did not hold His Recusant Subjects, to be as strongly obliged by the Laws of this land for the defence of His Person, and the Liberty of Parliaments, and Laws of this Kingdome, as any of His Protestant Subjects: For if the Kingdome stood now under the fear of a forrain invasion; is it to be conceived, That the Recusants of this land were not by the Laws of the same obliged to adventure their lives and fortunes in defence thereof? Sure the great confusion which is now in this Kingdome is of as fearfull a consequence as any forrain invasion possibly can be; & therefore the Recusants are so farre from being disobliged, as they stand deeply obliged for giving their assistance in this time of extremity, if they shall be required; but His Majesty was very cautelous and tender in this point, and certainly would not have looked towards it, if the other partie had not first assumed that liberty to themselves, from which by the Law of the land he saw himself no way barred.

If there be no barre in Law against it, then let us examine these pretended grand inconveniences, wherewith (as they alledge) it is attended: Sure the wisest Heathen Emperours that ever were, did admit into their Armies whole legions of Christian souldiers, whose fidelity they relyed much upon,

though the Emperours themselves blasphemed that God whom those Christian souldiers adored; look upon Christian Popish Emperours; did Charles the fifth that wise and Warlike Emperour refuse the service of any of the Protestants of Germanie in that Army wherewith he made Warre upon the Protestants? No, but cherished all such of them as he did conceive to stand for the Majesty and Liberty of the Empire. Look upon Protestant Kings and Princes; did Henry the fourth the late French King, while he was yet a Protestant, reject the assistance of those many French Papists, who spent their lives in asserting his Crown, and approving their Allegiance to him: Or did blessed Queen Elizabeth of most precious memory, upon whose aid and advice, that great King did principally rely, go about to perswade him to dismisse all his Popish Subjects out of his Army: and yet it was well known, that Shee was the greatest Patron and prop of the Protestant Religion in the whole world. Do our Neighbours of the United Provinces reject the auxiliary Regiments under the pay of the French King, because many of them (if not most) are Papists, so long as they are secured of their fidelity to them: the point then will not be, of their Religion, but whether they may be trusted in point of fidelity and Allegiance.

But they do alledge in that point, they are not to be trusted, since they refuse to take the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie: It were to be wished, that those blessed times had been perpetuated to us, in which it had continued a good distinction, though not between all Papists, yet between Jesuited Papists, and Protestants, the taking or refusing of those two Oathes; but we have lived to see, that these two Oathes (to the intolerable scandall of the Protestant Religion) are indeed taken by some who call themselves Protestants, but most manifestly violated; and refused to be taken by some Papists, and yet the tenour of them kept by those refusers.

Our Saviours question in the Gospell was, *Whether of the two was the better Servant, He who said he would do what his Master*



*Master bid him, but did it not? or he who said he would not do it, but yet did it? this latter, by our Saviours approbation was the better Servant.* It is easie to be applied. Hath not His Majesty, and all the World reason to think that those Recusants who upon weak, yet seeming strong grounds unto them, refused to take the Oath of Allegiance, and yet at this time perform the contents of it, are farre better Subjects (and in this point) farre better Christians, then all those Protestants who have taken this Oath, and yet at this time practise quite contrary to that which is contained in it, and not onely to what is contained in it, but to what is contained in the last Protestation, which they themselves so magnified, and in it did so expressly aver the defence of the Kings Person and Dignity; so that the tumultuous Petitioners who came riding to the Parliament through the streets of London, with that Protestation in their hats, seemed to honest and good Subjects, like men standing upon severall Pillories with papers in their hats, carrying in them their crime and condemnation for it.

And besides, it is well known, That there are other Recusants in England besides the Popish, *viz.* They who will not communicate in our Service and Sacraments as they are established by the Laws of this Kingdome; and yet some of these are admitted to sit in either House of Parliament though contrary to the order of Parliament, they have not received the Communion. And how many hundreths be in the adverse Army, of Anabaptists, Brownists, and other Sectaries, who by the Laws of this Land are reputed farre more dangerous Recusants, and do incurre by the same Law, farre heavier punishments then ordinary Papists do; for they being convicted are to abjure the Land and Kingdome, whereas Papists incurre onely personall or pecuniary mulcts, if they be not Priests or Jesuites, or harbourers of them. If one would truly learn the damnable Doctrines of these Recusant Separatists, and foresee how upon their own grounds and tenents, when they shall have power to put them in practise, they will attempt the cutting of throats of all Landlords and Magistrates,

strates, and will maintain, That it is against the Law of God for any Man to hold an estate by Law or Birthright; but onely according to Merit and Worth; let him reade the commentaries of John Sleidan a grave and wise Historian, who in the life of Charles the fifth, hath excellently set down their lamentable Tenents and Tragedies, broached and acted by them about the beginning of the *Lutheran* Reformation.

To conclude, I wish from my heart there were Recusants of no kinde in this Kingdome; I am resolved, as I have lived, so to die in the profession of the true Reformed Religion, as it now standeth established by the Laws of the Land, and as it was professed, and practised in the purest times of peerlesse Queen Elizabeth, and for these few Recusants under my command, I shall use all possible care, that they do nothing against the Laws of this Kingdome, for I have received them not for their Religion, but for the Allegiance which they professe.

FINIS.